

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 25th, 1887, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 19, 1887	14,300
Monday, Feb. 20, 1887	13,550
Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1887	14,900
Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1887	14,500
Thursday, Feb. 23, 1887	14,425
Friday, Feb. 24, 1887	14,325
Average	14,361

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

SEAL.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of February, 1887, was 10,956 copies; for March, 1887, 11,337 copies; for April, 1887, 12,191 copies; for May, 1887, 12,439 copies; for June, 1887, 12,808 copies; for July, 1887, 13,314 copies; for August, 1887, 14,464 copies; for September, 1887, 13,650 copies; for October, 1887, 12,980 copies; for November, 1887, 13,345 copies; for December, 1887, 13,337 copies; for January, 1887, 16,226 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1887.

SEAL.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

With Miss Van Zandt in wax and Spies in a nose it would indeed be a quiet family.

The adumbrant form of Sara Bernhardt this week appeared before a Washington audience.

Spies will get a new trial pretty soon. Then he will know for certain whether the lovely Nina is to be a widow.

The man who called Eli Perkins a liar certainly had no acquaintance with that man Parks—the reformed informer.

Any member of the Douglas delegation who allows himself to be tampered with by the oil lobby will be called to a strict reckoning.

Another bridge across the Missouri, a cable car line and countless brick and granite blocks are a few things enumerated in Omaha's boom.

Congress adjourns at noon to-day and if the legislature of Nebraska could have been induced to terminate its toil there would be great relief to the people as well as the papers.

An extra session of the senate will doubtless be appointed by the president to act upon appointments, and Nebraska's democratic congressman will now come forward with his requisitions for patronage.

Mr. WATSON devotes considerable of his valuable time in writing articles to show that Mr. Cleveland cannot be elected again. So far he has not given an opinion as to what chance Henry George would stand.

Mr. YOUNG held out bravely against the blandishments and threats of the railroad and pavers' lobby. If he weakens now the workmen of Omaha, whose representative he is, will know the reason why.

Among the proceedings of the last day of the forty, in which bills may be introduced, it is written that "Mr. Colby introduced two new bills." Of the several hundred presented by the Gage county statesman an anxious public wonders how many of them will be passed.

AND now Russell Sage is in trouble. A woman for whom he speculated, sues him for losses sustained by what she is pleased to term his "bull-headed ignorance." Before Mr. Sage is through with this matter, he will doubtless be a man whose name is a greater institution than our navy.

THERE is a brief reference in a recent number of Science to a remarkable case in which the breath of an individual, or rather the eruptions from his stomach, took fire when brought in contact with a lighted match. The article did not say, but it is supposed the person referred to was a Lincoln lobbyist.

Mr. BORD is playing the same old game. He doesn't want to be renominated mayor. He wouldn't have the office if it was tendered on a silver salver. But his underhanded work against the charter shows that he is not only disgruntled, but has a lingering hope of another term. Those are his old tactics. He not want the office two years ago, but quietly worked up his boom by the bogus citizens' movement. When he found the council against him he threatened to resign. At the end of the first year he was still mayor, but warned everybody that the re-election of Bechel and a majority against him would bring disaster on Omaha in the shape of his resignation. Bechel was re-elected and the council remained adverse, but the disaster has not yet occurred.

In the Chicago Times of last Monday appeared a special from Lincoln with a sensational report about alleged bribery in the senatorial campaign. Several members of the lower house were named as having been offered bribes in the interest of General Van Wyck. Two of these members were promptly interviewed by the editor of the Bee about this report, and both very emphatically declared that they knew nothing whatever that would in any way justify such a report concerning themselves. They expressed much surprise that their names should be coupled with such a charge, and thought that it emanated from a sensational reporter. Now another party, hankering after notoriety, has struck the same man's nest, but he cautiously refrains from naming his informant.

The purchase of the Herald at the price paid, including the real estate, is doubtless a good venture if regarded as a commercial speculation. But as a move by a lucky and ambitious politician to secure a personal organ to still further advance his political fortunes, we predict that disappointment will ensue. In the eastern states the practice of ownership or control of newspapers by politicians to sound their praise, print their speeches, defend their votes and at all times to advocate their political advancement has long since grown into "nocturnal deuterology." As the press grows strong its members found more profit, independence and self-respect in serving the people's interests than those of any individual, and even where the service of the public to that of an individual was not preferred, the papers worth buying became too valuable to be bought by politicians, whose usual capital consisted in personal ambition and the hope of gain from the public office they sought.

But as too often happens the worn out theories and practices of the east, in this as in other respects, have been transferred to the west, where the rapid acquisition of fortunes in mining, grazing and real estate usually begets the desire for political distinction and leadership. Great and rapidly acquired fortunes seem unsatisfying to men of the west unless they can be made instrumental in securing political preferment, and to this end most of them lavish money recklessly and unscrupulously at primaries and conventions, at the polls and in the legislatures, and in the purchase or subsidizing of newspapers, until it has become the reproach of the west that quickly acquired wealth controls all the avenues and steps to political preferment from the ward caucuses to the United States senate.

Colorado is a case in point. Ex-Senator Hill paid \$150,000 to buy, and thus to silence the opposition of the Denver Tribune, the paper itself not being worth probably a third of that sum. He also partially or wholly owned many other papers throughout the state, and in his political contests he has squandered what would be adequate fortunes for many men of moderate desires. And yet all his money and newspapers failed to secure his re-election. Ex-Governor Tabor is another man suddenly become rich, who was infected with political ambition. He was made lieutenant governor, then strove to be governor, then United States senator for a full term, but only secured the sop of a thirty-day vacancy, during which he made himself as ridiculous as a man of his antecedents might be expected to do. Then he strove again to be governor and failed, and will doubtless continue to strive for that or other office so long as his life or his money last. In all these contests he has been the most credulous and easily-imposed upon man conceivable; he has bought his newspapers, as usual, and poured out his money like water.

In these examples and others that could be cited there is a warning for John A. McShane. Of course his eye is upon the United States senate. His election to the house as the result of an unworthy republican nomination has given him the idea that he is the coming man of his party in the state, and he believes that a personal organ and the closing of the breach between the packing-house and slaughter-house factions of his party, which he hopes thereby to effect, will pave his way to Senator Manderson's seat. But it will be strange if in his case, as in that of others, his organ does not prove his ruin. When a man's own paper lauds him, it is to the public ear like the tinkling of brass and the sounding of cymbals. The independence of the paper is known to be gone, and its influence goes with it. Personally John A. McShane is a worthy man; as a politician he has made the mistake of buying an organ.

A Small, But Happy Surprise.

Occasionally there are happy surprises. They are in store for us all. They are slow sometimes in making their appearance. Yet they generally come along. The gratifying information comes from Lincoln that the governor has signed the new passenger rates in Nebraska at three cents per mile. While this has been the rate in eastern and central Nebraska, on railroads known as "first-class," those living west of the 100th meridian have been compelled to pay four cents per mile; while on roads rating below first-class, three and one-half cents have been exacted throughout the state. Now all roads in all localities in this state will charge the same—three cents per mile. While railway legislation is badly needed, it has appeared from recent happenings at the capital that no relief whatever would be offered. This new law offers and guarantees relief from extortionate passenger rates in the locality where relief is most needed. An imaginary line is no longer considered. The bill presumes that in a state so populous as Nebraska there can be no "class" of railroads. On the principle that a half loaf is better than none, so small a slice will be accepted if that is all that is offered or can be obtained. The reduction is not much. It is a little, however, and a step long needed in the right direction. And while it is but little, it is yet a happy surprise.

The citizens of the western part of our state, those who open up the country and make it possible for railroads to operate, will yet be compelled to suffer the outrageous freight charges which have crippled them in all past years. They will be ruthlessly plundered for two years more. And if it continues lawful for railroad managers to swarm the state capital at each session with their hirelings and henchmen, the hope for relief at any time remains a dim picture. When the inter-state commerce law is put in operation we shall look for a more liberal rate. But even then, with classifications to mystify and experts to explain, the merchant doing business in the country town, who purchases small bills of goods will no doubt continue to pay unreasonable tolls. The government law will regulate certain kinds of transportation. Yet absolute relief cannot be offered. It generally requires state laws to govern states. Certain restrictions and requirements may be necessary in Nebraska, while in other states the needs and wants might be directly opposite. What is needed now and what has long been wanted in Nebraska, is, plainly, a law preventing railroads, operating within the boundaries of our state, from wrecking towns, plundering the populace,

monopolizing necessary articles of food and fuel—and at the same time compelling them to carry products of the farm to eastern markets only at reasonable prices. The duties of common carriers should be defined. It ought not to be their privilege to have a horde of town-site barons following in their wake preying upon prosperous communities by exacting "bribes" and "gifts," or wrecking towns when their illegal demands are not granted. We hold that a railroad company has no right to organize or countenance the organization of bands of vultures and buzzards and give them its protection. Almost every town started in Nebraska during the last ten years has been compelled to experience the raids of these unscrupulous scoundrels.

The people of this state have been long-suffering and kind. They have seen their interests absorbed and their wishes laughed at. They have given and given when they knew the exactions were legalized robberies. As a rule the masses are slow to move. They act with caution, but always with precision. They will suffer just so much and no more. Mark this prophecy. Unless more railway legislation is secured than the simple reduction of passenger tariff, there will be a grand uprising of the people two years hence. And it will be a sorry day for those who have been so prominent this year in defeating the people's expressed wants and desires.

The Knights and the Pope.

In view of the hostile attitude of the supreme head of the Catholic church to the Knights of Labor, as expressed through Cardinal Tschuck, of Canada, last year, the published report of Cardinal Gibbons to the propaganda on the same subject is worthy of special notice, and shows a wide difference of opinion between the heads of the church in Canada and the United States, but as giving evidence of a change of views by the pope himself. For it is clear that the propaganda would not have given for publication so strong an argument against its previous decision if it did not foreshadow a change of that decision.

Cardinal Gibbons reports how carefully and thoroughly the commission of twelve archbishops, which assembled in Baltimore in October last, considered and investigated the constitution, laws, purposes and practices of the Knights of Labor, and that only two of their number voted for their condemnation. He explains how entirely free the order is from the objection of the church to secret societies, and explains not only its entire accordance with our laws and institutions, at least in its aims if not always in its methods, but the social condition of labor and its relation to capital, which justify some kind of organization of the former to secure fair treatment from the latter. His defense of the aims of the Knights of Labor is very frank and logical, and cannot fail, we think, in presenting the matter in so new and convincing a light to Leo XIII. as to secure a reversal of his previous decision.

In summing up the cardinal suggests some prudential considerations why the church should not be arrayed against our American labor organizations, chiefly because American Catholics do not admit that it is a question affecting any doctrine, and therefore not within the province of the church to deal with. He plainly tells the propaganda that its condemnation would be rebelled against and could not be enforced; that it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country, and ruinous to its finances by the cutting off of Peter's Pence.

It is one of the strong points of the cardinal's plea that he urges the propaganda not to allow the church to be branded as "un-American." His entire argument, as well as the events connected with the suspension of Father McMillan must make it clear to the council at Rome that ever before that whenever the church is arrayed against the individual and political liberties of its votaries in free America, the church will have to go to the wall. The far-reaching power of the church in past ages, or even in the present age, in old Catholic countries will not be submitted to here. When Daniel O'Connell said: "As much religion as you please, but no politics from Rome," he clearly expressed the feelings of Catholics in this country. So long as the church conforms to the spirit of our free institutions it will maintain its power and extend its influence on our soil, but when it forgets that this is a democratic country, self-governed by a free people, it will find the rebellious spirit of 1776 latent but living.

But the church is wise, and it will find reasons enough in its varied history and experiences for gracefully yielding where prudence dictates. It could gain nothing in a conflict with its American children, and it would lose its strongest supporters in the world to-day. For these reasons, more than because the cardinal thinks the organization of the Knights transient, there will, we think, be no condemnation and therefore no conflict with Mother Church.

Not a Happy Political Fantasy.

The New York Times is authority for the statement that the democratic party in that region "is in a condition of very unstable equilibrium." "It has," says that journal, "more leaders than it can safely carry, and as many opinions and policies as there are sides to the prominent public questions of the day." This will answer very well as a description of the situation of the party as a whole, and still representing hostile policies regarding the distribution of patronage with Randall and Carlisle pulling in opposite directions on the tariff, with the secretary of the treasury arrayed against the majority of his party on the silver question, with the representatives of the party in congress divided into hostile factions and waging against each other a relentless warfare, surely the democratic party is more severely afflicted with warring leaders and different policies than any other political organization in this country has ever been. Nor does there appear to be any promise that this situation will be improved in the near future. On the contrary the indications are that it is likely to become worse. Recent circumstances are contributing to a dissen- sion and an increasing disturbance.

But we are immediately concerned about the state of affairs in New York, which it may be remarked has more than a local significance. Whatever affects the unity and harmony of the democracy of New York during the next

fifteen months must have a national interest. The situation which is described by the Times in the language we have quoted appears to be due entirely to the now celebrated letter of Mayor Hewitt, contributed to the literary part of the banquet of the Young Men's Democratic club of Brooklyn, but suppressed by the president of the club in deference to Governor Hill, and since made public by its author. We have heretofore called attention to this precious epistle, suggesting at the same time that it was likely to create a commotion. We are therefore not at all surprised that it has done so. We now supplement our first suggestion with the prediction that the commotion created will be felt far enough in the future to have an important effect upon the democratic vote in the next national campaign. The present consequences are very marked, and from a party point of view serious. Mr. Hewitt stands unfalteringly by the views expressed in the letter, which were unfriendly to the methods of organized labor, while he at the same time reflected sharply upon democratic leaders who uphold these methods in order to gain the labor vote. It was a startling attitude for so prominent a democrat as Mr. Hewitt to assume, but it is found that he has many reputable members of the party with him. On the other hand, some of the leading local democrats are forcibly disclaiming any sympathy with the attitude of Mr. Hewitt and allege that he misrepresents democratic sentiment. A speech of one of these, Judge Power, delivered at a dinner of the county democratic committee, in which the cause of labor is extolled and the policy of calling the labor vote back is urged, is referred to as the true exposition of the feeling of the democratic party toward labor. The friends of Governor Hill, too, are disposed to resent the imputation upon him conveyed in the letter of Mr. Hewitt. Thus two factions, holding opinions sharply at variance, have been created in the democracy of New York by this controversy, and the two most prominent party leaders of the state are distinctly arrayed against each other. At the same time serious dissension has been broken out in the ranks of the Brooklyn club, which threaten to destroy that organization. It is difficult to conceive of a more unhappy and inharmonious political family.

Meanwhile, what must the labor of the country think of the unmaking which this contention has effected? Must not the effect inevitably be to shake its confidence in democratic professors of friendship? Mr. Hewitt may not have been discreet in this matter, but he was honest. He candidly confessed his hostility to organized labor, and with equal candor he exposed the insincerity of other democratic leaders who coquet with labor simply to use it.

Disintegrating Tendencies.

It cannot be doubted that in the course of time the British possessions in North America will declare their independence of Great Britain. This may not happen in the next or for several generations, but it is inevitable that with the growth of these possessions in population and wealth, with the succession of people upon whom the constraints of tradition and the sentiment of loyalty would rest very lightly, with the progress of the now advancing idea of home rule, with the incentive to independence that comes of self-conscious power, and with the example of the United States constantly exerted as a powerful influence, Great Britain will sooner or later be compelled to surrender her colonial possessions on this continent. Practically imperial control in the provinces of North America is now little more than a name. The government of Canada never makes a demand that is not acceded to by the imperial government. There was no difficulty, and not much delay, in securing the assent of the crown to the legislation greatly enlarging the power of the Canadian authorities for seizing American vessels, although palpably hostile to the United States. The disposition of English statesmen in recent years has always been manifested in the direction of cajoling and placating the majority sentiment of British subjects in North America. Otherwise the existing policy of the Dominion, which antagonizes that of Great Britain, would not have been permitted to stand. Otherwise the course of the Canadian government in relation to the fishery dispute would not have been allowed to go to the extremity it has, compelling this government to adopt a policy of retaliation. English statesmen have for more than a generation understood that the price of colonial loyalty on this continent is concession to the colonial sentiment that is in the majority.

Nevertheless this has not wholly stayed the progress of the disintegrating tendencies. They have been growing steadily, and in some quarters rapidly. They are most conspicuous in the maritime provinces, but they are present in greater or less degree everywhere. The more active growth of the spirit of revolt against the imperial government in the maritime provinces is due to the fact that they have been made to feel most severely the displeasure of the loyal element that wields the power. Their rights have been neglected, their rights ignored, their appeals disregarded, all by way of punishing their past contumacy. The effect has certainly been disastrous to them. They have suffered and are suffering, as the recent accounts of deplorable hardship and privation in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia amply attest. And they are bearing disaster and suffering with most admirable courage, while proclaiming with greater firmness than ever what they believe to be their rights.

The recent address of the Newfoundland legislature to the imperial government voices the prevailing sentiment in the maritime provinces, and may prove to be the first act of a most interesting crisis, in which of them will be involved. The one condition against such a crisis is of course the comparative helplessness of these provinces, which are not so well able relatively to assert and maintain their independence as were the American colonies, poor as they were. The aggregate population of the maritime provinces of the Dominion and Newfoundland does not exceed a million and a quarter, and they have few resources and little credit. But the deliberate stand taken by the people of Newfoundland will not be abandoned without some sort of a struggle, notwithstanding the adverse decision of the colonial secre-

tary. They will attempt a resistance of the further invasion of the rights they claim, and the force and extent of the resistance will depend upon the outside sympathy and support they can command. It may be feeble and short-lived, as the circumstances would seem to suggest, and yet it might become serious. In any event, it must be regarded as striking evidence of a prevailing temper hostile to imperial control which is not confined to Newfoundland, as later events will undoubtedly show, and which is very certain to grow under the influences we have already indicated.

The senatorial deadlock in New Jersey has been broken by the election of Rufus Bloodgood, a democrat, by the aid of republican votes. The election of a democrat, or no election at all, has appeared from the beginning to be the only possible outcome of the contest, and in that view the defeat of Leon Abbott, who has resorted to every disreputable, illegal and revolutionary party device to secure his own election, is a subject for congratulation. In the senatorial elections so far the republican loss is only one. We lose one in New Jersey, but we gained one in Nevada. The Turpie election in Indiana will doubtless not stand, and the one really lost is in California. The republican majority in the senate is small, but it is solid.

By asking for a too extended scope of retaliation, the house perilled the success of the measure altogether, and it is a subject for congratulation that it has recoiled and accepted the senate's bill, which confined retaliation to the precise subjects and cases involved. In Canada's unfriendly and, as we hold, illegal construction of the existing treaty of 1815, and of the commercial arrangements made in 1830. When retaliation in kind has been tried, should it be found inadequate it can be extended. Better that than to go too far at first.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher after endorsing certain brands of soap as "superior," now comes to the front attesting the excellence of certain newspapers. Mr. Beecher, in his way, is a wonderful man. It might be added that as yet he has not endorsed either of our esteemed contemporaries.

CARDINAL GIBBONS defends the Knights of Labor. He maintains that the spirit of the order is in accord with the teachings of the church, and predicts that the order will finally accomplish gratifying results to all classes.

A BILL appropriating over three thousand dollars for the relief of Otter county in the prosecution of Quinn Bohanan, has just passed. This murderer has proven all but a mascot to the state of Nebraska.

RATHER than be called a back-pay grabber, Mr. Majors files a protest on the twenty day extension. The Nemaha statesman could avoid any such suspicion by refusing to accept over \$3 per day.

A GREAT deal of trouble, according to reports, is caused in Chicago by money counterfeiters. If they would try to counterfeit decency there this would be a far better world.

If Mrs. Druse had lived to see some of the wood cut purporting to be her picture, she unquestionably would have thought that after all it was well that she was to be hanged.

THESE balmy days suggest the thought that the actor of high tragedy who has about completed his winter's engagement, will soon be looking for a situation.

If the charter isn't worn out in going through the hands of different committees we have an abiding faith that it will finally be passed.

Not at all a sporting man, yet Cleveland has his Trotter, just the same.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Electric light enterprises are springing up by the score.

Twenty-four strikes are reported in various parts of the country.

The spinners of Fall River have sent in their request for an advance of wages.

Wages have been advanced at six places in Pennsylvania within the past few days.

The Harmony mills, at Cohoes, New York, run more looms than all the mills in the state of Georgia.

Material for water works and gas works and pipe material of all kinds is in very active demand.

Cotton manufacturers are to be built at Charlotte, N. C., at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Columbus, Miss.

Some of the New England cotton goods manufacturers are feeling the pressure of Georgia competition.

At no time have as many manufacturing enterprises been projected as at this time; they cover almost every branch of manufacturing.

An immense iron works in Illinois, nearly opposite St. Louis, built by a German syndicate twelve years ago at a cost of \$1,500,000, is to be started up.

Notwithstanding the high perfection which the German cotton spinning industry has reached, a large number of spinners have kept their plants running at a loss.

There are nearly 150 New York journeyman plumbers receiving strike benefits, and they have been out six months. The apprenticeship question is the trouble.

A law has been passed in Maine forbidding any child under fifteen years of age working when the public schools are in session, and that minors under twelve years of age shall not be employed at any time.

The Pittsburg bricklayers have agreed to work nine hours. The puddlers are all discussing the change to be made in the July scale of wages. Pittsburg will soon have its puddling furnaces in operation.

A Philadelphia firm has just closed the largest single blast furnace contract since Alabama that has ever been made in America, and work will be begun at once. It will take nearly a year and a half to complete the entire work.

The makers of mining machinery, hydraulic pumps, ore crushers, and of all machinery used in gold, silver, copper and coal mining, are busier at this time than they have been for many years. The output of gold and silver is increasing.

Some of the large corporations of Massachusetts propose to test the constitutionality of the weekly payment act, on the ground that it is a corporation and an employee is not to agree to monthly or any other payments, the state has no right to interfere.

A large amount of English capital is finding investment in American mines. The English are studying the mineralogy of the United States and are apparently determined to capture the most desirable mineral probabilities, which will work them to their utmost capacity.

The Knights of Labor movement is pro-

gressing steadily in the southern states. Richmond alone has twenty-six local assemblies which meet every week, besides two district assemblies which meet twice a month. There are more assemblies being organized at the present time in the southern states than in any other section of the country.

The dyers' strike in Paterson is closing down a great many mills; there are only about three silk operatives now at work. One concern has given in. For all this, capitalists are interested in silk mills and the future of the industry seems bright. American silks are making their way, and silk culture is being stimulated all over the country.

Lent.

Chicago Tribune.

This is Lent. So is a great deal of money at extortionate rates of interest, if legislators are not mistaken.

A Selfish Look Ahead.

Indianapolis Tribune.

The Indiana legislature has appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a home for the feeble-minded. Preparing a place where they may pass their declining years in peace eh?

The Real Obstructionists.

Cleveland Leader.

In Ohio, and in this country generally, practical temperance reforms may be looked for from the republican party, while little else of importance can come from the third party prohibitionists.

Worth Considering.

Boston Globe.

If some of our theological brethren would stop quibbling over probation after death and look after the poor souls who are enduring probation here it might be the salvation of many.

Waste of Golden Hours.

Harper's Magazine.

Like to improve your mind when the sky frowns on some morn of longed-for festal day?

To treat their happy hearts out of door?

We fret when winds of ill above us fly.

And every cloud and menace magnify.

Thus thus we waste our manhood's strength, as they.

Their zest for pleasure in his in-door way.

Our age scarce wiser than their infancy.

If we could chafe and chase the clouds afar.

Rather than borrowed gloom upon them bring.

Our gain its lack of grace might palliate.

But leave us yet with manliness at war.

That by the defiance to all fate would cling.

And by endurance make us strong and great.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Hog cholera is again running loose in Frontier county.

Schuyler is preparing to don the toga of a city of the second class.

Plattsburgh is talking up a milling company with a capital of \$40,000 to build and operate a plant in that city.

In Davenport, a well known politician has purchased a tract of 104 acres of land near Fremont for \$33,000.

The Nebraska City News hails the sale of the Omaha Herald as the dawn of peace and good will in the democratic ranks.

A Nebraska City inventor has perfected a machine for registering hoofs. He expects to reap a fortune among real estate agents. Snuff!

The two railroads passing through Nemaha county, the B. & C. and the Missouri Pacific, pay \$20,000 a year taxes into the treasury of that county.

A fool burglar in Hastings, after loading himself with cutlery in Brazen's hardware store, tumbled into a yawning cellarway and yelled for help. A policeman helped him out.

A number of Ponca's enterprising small boys have put up boxes around town which will be used as receptacles for orders for work of all kinds which may be suitable for the youngsters to do.

The Wymora Reporter apologizes for editorializing during the late fall campaign as a reliable, trustworthy, honest man. Fuller holds down a seat in the lower house of the legislature and works his mouth.

"Do you sell these buckwheat cakes by the acre?" whispered a rural statesman to a waiter in a Lincoln restaurant recently